

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1888.

London office of THE SCS. Hotel Victoria, Northus trians avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISNANE, sole repr stative in London.

The Education Continues.

It happens that our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Post, performs an interesting and useful service in calling attention to a passage in President CLEVELAND's last ge which throws an extremely illumieating light upon the near past. Taken in etion with certain expressions of the Post and other uncompromising CLEVELAND fournals, it becomes really valuable.

There is reported to be a growing senti-

ong the Democrats of the House loward looking indulgently upon the tariff vision scheme proposed by the Senate, but the Post, which is against compromise at any and all hazards, opportunely reproduces this recent expression of Mr. CLEVELAND'S: "The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised pitchin lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should

"Between the MILLS bill and the Senate bill," says the Post, "there is no possibility of compromise, and any attempt to bring it about must result in a condition of things even worse than that which now offers."

If any further explanation were needed than that which has been given already in THE SUN. of Mr. CLEVELAND'S and the tariff smashers' real purpose in the matter of revenue reduction, it is afforded by what the Post says now. Although, in Mr. CLEVE-LAND's words, it was a "condition" and not a "theory" which confronted us, it becomes plain from a further consideration of this cond tariff message that for this condition so dramatically depicted as a condition precedent to national disaster and general wreck, he did not care a comparative rap. His controlling desire was to promote a theory. And the theory then presented was plainly and unmistakably free trade.

Day by day the results of the late educational canvass crop up, and upon no people are the evidences of education marked more distinctly and with promise of greater profit than upon the educators themselves. All the tariff smashers, including those who didn't know before, are gradually learning what it was that they really wanted. Altering the condition, or, in other words, the surplus, was to them a matter of secondary importance. What they really cared about was smashing the tariff.

Taking the verdict of Nov. 6 as an indication, we should say the first thing to doand it is a work in which Democrats should engage as well as Republicans—is to reduce the surplus. Compromise or no compromise we are still confronted by a financial condition vastly more imperative in its demand for treatment than any economic theory.

Colonel Shepard's Triumph.

It is reported that Colonel ELLIOTT P. SHEPARD has obtained control of the Fifth Avenue Omnibus Company, and that consequently the running of the omnibuses or unday will be stopped.

But with all his many virtues and his unmampled piety, the Colonel is intellectually weak on the matter of logic. He cannot see that there is any inconsistency in refusing, en avowed principle, to drive other people to church on Sunday, though he himself drives in great state. To his mind the running of a public conveyance on that day is a ecration of the Sabbath." but the running of a private carriage is entirely pious and proper, although the Comnent with regard to the Jewish mandment with regard to as still in Sabbath, which, he contends, is still in force, declares distinctly that "on it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man servant, and thy maid servant, thy cattle, and the stranthat is within thy gates." It will be observed that the law laid down on Mount Sinal makes no discrimination between Colonel Shapard's private equipage and his public omnitiuses. Yet he fails to see the ly satisfied with his own piety. He wonders, soo, why everybody in town should not be plous after his fashion, and that so large a part of the community refuse to listen to his religious exhortations, and turn away from a church which tolerates his membership.

But the explanation is easy enough. The everage run of men are more logical than Colonel SHEPARD.

The Wreck in the North River.

The last wreck chart issued by the Hydrographic Bureau falls to record the most important and dangerous obstruction to navi-gation anywhere within the maritime Turkction of the United States.

Two months ago the Atlas line steamship Atlas, while proceeding up the North River, was run into and sunk by a Jersey Central ferryboat. The Atlas went down in less than five minutes. By a strange dispensation of fate, instead of settling in the track of the boats which occasioned the disaster, the sinking ship travelled just far enough to strike bottom directly in front of the Barclay street slip of the Hoboken Ferry. The wreck has remained there ever since obstructing and imperilling navigation at what is one of the most crowded points to be found in all the waterways of the western

The sunken vessel, with its topmasts above water, is sufficiently distant from the shore to be in the way of the great Sound steamboats, the numerous coastwise propellers which make their landings at the North River piers above Barclay street, and of the innumerable tugboats, tows, freight barges, and miscellaneous eraft constantly skirting the shore. At the same time it is sufficiently near to the mouth of the slip to obstruct the entrance and departure of the frequent ferryboats of the Hoboken line Even in clear weather it requires skilful piloting when the wind is blowing hard and the tide is strong to avoid running into the masts that stick up like two great

snags from the bottom of the Hudson. To make the ferry landing under the most favorable circumstances there must be a nice calculation on the part of the pilot, in h distance, headway, strength of current, force of wind, and speed of other vessels, passing or approaching, sometimes from half a dozen different directions, all enter into the somewhat difficult problem. This is a calculation in which an error may involve a frightful sacrifice of human life, and it is enormously complicated by the ence of the sunken ship at the mouth of

For about six weeks past a wrecking company has been attempting to raise the Atlas. The company has succeeded only in drag-ging the sunken hull about a hundred feet up stream and slightly inshore. Neither the wreck itself nor the partial blockade of the forry slip has been raised. The Atlas is as oh of an obstruction as ever to the Bound teamboats and other craft passing up and down the channel. Yet a day or two ago the contractors took away their machines and ns and entire equipment engaged the wreck, suspending eperations

altogether, on the ground, as we understand, that the inteness of the season and the presence of ice in the river make it impossi-ble to proceed until next spring.

It is not quite clear whether this is a suspension of operations or an abandonment of the enterprise. Whichever it may be, it occurs at a most unfortunate time of year. Forty or fifty thousand passengers cross by the Barclay street boats every day, and they fully understand the risks of terry travel in the fogs of January and February. The existence of this obstruction during the winter months imperils thousands of human lives. A ferryboat in the fog running into the Atlas's masts would probably snap them off like pipe stems, and then impale itself of the stumps. It might go to the bottom with all on board before a suspicion of the disaster reached the shore, a few hundred feet away.

The dereliet Atlas ought not to be left to swalt the convenience of her owners or their contractors. No consideration of salvage should be allowed to weigh against the serious danger to life. If there is no other way of promptly ridding the channel of this dangerous obstacle, the job should be done with dynamite at once, and under the direction of the United States Government,

Boulanger Asks Paris to Decide.

It is practically a plebiscite from the brains of France that will be demanded by Gen. BOULANGER in his contest for the seat left vacant by M. Hude, a late member for Paris of the Chamber of Deputies.

Under the scrutin de liste, or general ticket system, the whole Department of the Seine; which includes the capital, will take part in this election. If the claims of BOULANGER, but recently endorsed by three great provincial departments, shall bear this test, he will be marked out to the nation as its coming President, and his whole programme will have many chances of success. Should he, on the other hand, be beaten by a combination of all his political opponents, he may still retain much of his strength in the provinces, and, profiting by the increasing unpopularity of the present Chamber, still show himself the head of a great party at the next general election. It is therefore, an unequal contest to which he challenges his enemies-one in which they have everything to lose and nothing decisive to gain. Since BOTTLANGER became a conspicuous

figure in French politics, the attitude of the Parisians toward him has varied a good deal. At the time of his involuntary withdrawal from the War Office he was the idol of the populace. Their belief in his disinterested natriotism and military talents, and their resentment of the treatment to which he was subjected, had much to do with the virtual expulsion of M. GREVY from the Presidency, and certainly prevented the Versailles Congress from making M. FERBY the Chief Magistrate. The Socialists and Jacobins who at that juncture seemed to control the Paris Municipal Council and who threatened the Congress with a revolution, in case M. FERBY should be chosen, would have greeted with enthusiasm the election of BOULANGER Yet scarcely a twelvemonth had elapsed before the name of the brave Géneral had become the butt and by-word of the Quartier Latin, and even the unwavering support of ROCHEFORT and DEROULEDE could not shield him from the detestation of the voting

masses in the capital. Strange to say, however, he was rather benefited than damaged by the unexpected outcome of his duel with Premier FLOQUET. and since that incident it cannot be denied that even in Paris there has been a certain reaction in his favor. This is due, apparently, to the fact that the politicians at nt dominant in the Chamber of Deputies have falled to satisfy their own partisans, and that BOULANGER or his advisers have been shrewd enough to turn every blunder of the Government to their own account. Among, for instance, the small shopkeepers and skilled artisans of the capital who are able to put by something, a large majority are known to have invested part of their savings in Panama Canal securities. No sooner do the Ministers refuse to lift a finger on behalf of these defrauded stock-BOULANGE that the republic ought to come to the rescue of her children.

Then, again, it may not prove easy for BOULANGER'S opponents to agree upon a nominee. A follower of M. FERBY could hardly count on much assistance from M. CLEMENCHAU'S friends, nor could a member of the Extreme Left look for hearty ecoperation to the Ferryists. Some man representing the middle ground occupied by the present Cabinet would naturally be selected. But it must be remembered that BOULANGER, through his knot of Radical adherents, is suspected of having well-wishers, as yet unavowed, in almost every section of the Republicans. These, of course, will, on one pretext or another, do all they can to preven union on an available candidate.

At all events this by-election will soon be over, and should it by chance result, in Bou-LANGER'S favor, the march of events in France would be marvellously quickened.

Too Kind to Criminals.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Courant, referring to the new electrical execution law in this State, says: "Now let's have some scheme for minimizing pain to the murdered. The interest so far seems to have been exerted mainly for the marderers.

There is some justice in the reproach which this observation implies to the effect that legislation here in New York is over kild toward criminals.

While there appears to be no valid objection to making the death pensity as painless as possible, we have always thought and we still think that there is a disgrace attached by association to the infliction of capital punishment by hanging which made it extremely undesirable to abolish that method. But irrespective of the question whether the substitution of electricity for the rope is

more humans or not, there are other laws now upon our statute book which have been established for the benefit of criminals, but which are of very doubtful advantage.

Where convicts are sent to the State prison for more than one year, the law re-quires that the term should be so fixed as to allow the prisoner to be discharged during the summer months, and this must be done on the assumption that he will carn the com mutation to which the statute entitles him and thus shorten his term by good behavior. So important have the prison reformers deemed this requirement that they actually induced the last Legislature to enact a law empowering the Warden of the State prison nd back the prisoner to the county in which he was convicted, in order that he might be resentenced if a mistake was made in the sentence originally imposed, so that the person would have to be let out of jail in winter instead of summer.

The effect of these provisions is not quite what must have been expected by those by whom they were devised; for we have earned of many cases in which the County Judges, who try most of the important criminal cases in the state, with the excep-tion of indictments for murder, have felt

release of the prisoner at the proper sea We are inclined to think that if the senti ments of the convict himself were consulted almost any one would rather be discharge even in a January blizzard than to bekept in prison until May, in order that he might not suffer from exposure to the cold weather it

released in winter. In these instances the desire to be kind to riminals has really resulted in doing them more hurt than good.

The most telling protest against the insidious viciousness of the Blain Educational bill was recorded by the State of Georgia on Dec. 21 by the vote of half a million dollars for

her public schools, It happened that there was a Jerseyman is Georgia at the time, who wrote a letter to the small appropriation—considerably less than the regular school appropriation of the State of New Jersey.

But no matter about that. It was a goodly sum, and better half a million from the State of Georgia than a million and a half from the general Government. It will be cheaper in he end and it is Democratic

Democracy is the great thing.

Against the proposition to open public mu seums on Sunday there are several objections of undeniable strength, but we cannot see any to the plan of opening them on week day even ngs. In that way many people who couldn't conveniently visit the museums at all will be ble to enjoy them like most other folk. It may be a little hard on the theatres, but

fill all places of amusement and instruction. "Look at Germany " "
Look at England " " Christmas assice of the
New York Breath." Why not look at Secaucus, New Jersey

What is the matter with Secaucus?

ould be people enough in New York to

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, is certainly not the least just in its com ments on affairs of the day, but poor Mr. WANAMAKER, with the reported four hundred thousand dollars which he raised for the late camonign, has been too much for it. Speaking of bribery, the Herald asks "what Mr. WANA MAKER supposed the four hundred thousand dollars was to be used for."

The subscriptions to the campaign just over were undoubtedly very large en both sides nderstand that upon the list where Mr. CLEVELAND's name is down for \$10. 000 there were twenty-seven other gentle men, counting almost all among his im-mediate political friends, down for \$10,000 each. Yet these gentlemen, and every one else who subscribed in this or in previous campaigns, although their contributions may have varied, all contributed with the same conception of their act. Their money was to be used for political expenses, without specification. WANAMAKER is in the same category with

Mr. HEWITT OF Mr. TILDEN in 1884, and Mr. CLEVELAND and his Cabinet in 1888. So what's the matter with WANAMAKER? Why should the Methodist preachers of Columbus protest against the proposed fnau-guration ball as a "relic of barbarism?" It is true that dancing is one of the first of human actions, but from the earliest times it has enjoyed the practical sanction of the highest re-

ligious authorities. The way the inauguration ball is being critcised may make the issue so intense that the Hon. BENJAMIN HABRISON may be obliged to suppress the ball or dance himself. No half

A perfect performance of any kind de serves special mention, and such was Mr. ALBERT BANDLE'S killing of one hundred pigeons, straight, in his match with B on Christmas eve in Cincinnati. Mr. BANDLE's gun was as sure death to the pigeons as Mr. Belmont's terriers were to the rabbits, and seither can be called more or less cruel than

Our esteemed contemporary, the Courier fournal, takes a thwack at the great protection meation from the other side:

"To fully protect American industry all foreign work men, as well as all foreign goods, must be kept out of the country. If we are to be Chinaman, let us be China-men, and some day we may attain all the glory that China has acquired. The fature laundryman of the vorid may be an American."

"Oh. no. The protective motto is "manufac tures, not men." Men can come here and make goods, but that is very different from making them abroad and spending the pro-As for the glory of China, that would hardly

suit this country, and we advise our Kentucky friend to devote its energies toward promoting he permanent glory of the United States, for which the best method is to work like a two year-old for the supremacy of the Democratic arty, and not try to drive it crazy with the fanatical lunacy of free trade or nothing.

The London Times is spending a vast amount of money in its job of destroying Mr. Parsell. It is searching the whole globe for men who will subserve its ends as witnesses We hear of the detectives it has sent to many parts of this country, and of the offers that are made to rascals who will give such testimony as it desires. We do not know of any case at any time in which more objectionable means of securing success have been resorted to. It is shameful to see one of the leading newspapers of the world in this kind of work.

The Christmas gifts of benevolent citizens to needy people of all kinds in the city were un-usually generous this year. The immates of all the public institutions had good reason to enjoy the day; and it has been pleasing to hear the accounts of the scenes that were witnessed in many of them. Let good will prevail in the sity at this festive season, and all the rest of the year.

The Pottstown Iron Company indulged in a very summary and injudicious sort of pro-ceeding when on Christmas eve it served this sotice on its employees:

"Freage take notice that the aszemmanying pay is in full of di your wages to dots, and terminates your em-ployment with this company."

Two hundred and fifty men at a swoop were thus thrown out of work without warning. This was as bad and as unjust as though that same 250 men had suddenly struck without warning. The individual employees of a con-cern have naturally rather more freedom in regard to withdrawal from work than the firm itself, and this is not objectionable. From the nature of the case. But to have a sudden dis-missal of the entire force is essentially as unjustifiable, as we have said, as an unannounced strike. Till the Pottstown Iron Company gets a clearer idea of its obligations it ought to hand

We note with some surprise that our friend, the Gassia Polska W Nebrasce takes

"Takro swyczejem jest u katolikow a szczegolnie unas Pa lakowsyczyc drugim szczescie i biogoslawienst wa Boskiega, tak tez i my syczymy nie tylko naszym aboucatom, ale i wnystkiem Polakom biogoslawienstwa Boskiego; s co natem idzie, kazdy się demysli."

Scarcely any opinion is so eccentric as to find itself without sympathy, but, on the whole, we think the sentiment of this country is against our esteemed contemporary of the

In the history of military alliances, offen-sive and defensive, we can recall nothing so striking as the offer of France to arm the Russizh Emperor's army with her own marvellour, and jesiously guarded weapon, the Lebel riff. One nation frequently has sent her troops to another's assistance, but to hand over the je-

eret and principle of her own armament to this extent is a thing unprecedented.

There can be no doubt that Russia and France long to aqueese the great German peo-ples whe live between them with an integrality

unequalled by that of a veteran grizzly or of any other agency to which hugs are a matter of

Without considering the merits of the case, we must tell members of the Ero Populi, an alleged secret political society which has just been driven from local domination by the enraged citizens of Macon, that their fate was inevitable. They asmed themselves under the delusion that each Ero Populi, as they had it, was a "Lover of the Peeple."

He wasn't. He needn't have been a lover of the people, by any philological law known to learning, any more than a Busto Banqui would necessarily mean a safe breaker or a dead sure

contestant with the Tiger.

It is natural to suppose that the Ero Populis were ignorant frauds, and no wonder the city of Macon turned them out.

By the syndicated opinions of the great American earsmen, which, by the way, the pieus warrior Sherand copied from another paper without credit, we learn that it is their conclusion that the paper shell is not so good as the shell of cedar. This perhaps is at bottom only a combined political assault upon the Herkimer wood pulpist, WARNER MILLER, conceived in the devilish brain of T. PLATT. It may be called an attack by sea as well as by land, If this theory is true, what won't PLATT do? However, true or mistaken, the information

There is often news from Ireland like that of the despatch in yesterday's Sun: "Destix, Dec. 25.—The police and military are making preparations for extensive evictions at Letterkenny. The houses of the tenants have been strongly fertified,

It is a pitiful story that is given of the ten ants on the estate at Letterkenny from which the evictions are to be made. But what shall be said of their hopeless attempt to resist the them? It is the last resort of men who have been driven to despair. They will, of course, be overpowered if they do not succumb before the anticipated struggle takes place. They will be the sufferers in the event of such a struggle as is looked for. They may be brave and all that, but they cannot stand against the forces of the army and the police. In truth, it is poor old Ireland to be relieved from such exes as are referred to in the despatch?

We take leave to assure the British Goverament that the people of the United States io not suffer an intolerable punishment by being deprived of the presence of a Minister of seems to be a notion in one quarter of London that the deprivation may prove to be disad vantageous to us in sundry ways, but we can say fearlessly that this is a mistake.

A Plea for Generosity,

From the Alliany Times.

It is time to protect against the continuous brutality with which Republican papers treat Mr. Cleve-land. As a defeated and retiring President he deserves every consideration of courtesy, and it is with pain that every consideration of courtesy, and it is with pain that we observe a disposition among our Republican contem-poraries to prod and jeer him in a cruel and ungenerous manner. The New York Thue's article about scandals was probably conceived in innecence, without the in-tention to be mean, but it was cruel enough. With that infliction the warfare on Mr. Cleveland should have ended. It would have been much to the credit of Re-publican journals had they studiously avoided all fur-ther unkindly references to him, and allowed it to remain on recerd that no word but that of a Mugwum sheet had added to the bitterness of soul which the defeated candidate must feel.

In Democratic papers there has been a much more

mendable mederation. To them the defeat of the occatic party, through no fault whatever but Ma Claveland's overweening ambition, was a bitter reality and yet there is only here and there any expression o bitterness against Mr. Cleveland, such as the triumphan opposition choose to make almost daily. There is, it deed, in the greater pertion of the Democratic press real of devotion to the failing fortunes of Mr. Cievelan which, in the impossibility of attributing it to any me-tives of selfahness, must be most creditably attributed to the native generosity and chivalry of the Democratic temperament and training.

A Colored Man of Many White Friends

From the Pittsburgh Disputch.
The sudden death of Townsend Smith, one of the most pepular colored men in Allegheny on Satur-day, caused great sorrow among his many white friends. Although a colored man and as black as any of his race, his associates were all white people, and he accompa nied them to the opera, base hall games, or other places of amusement. He was a general favorite, and had a

very interesting history.

When quite a bey he was employed by the late Mr. M Merrison, who took quite a fancy to him, and before death made prevision for Townsend in his will, leaving him several thousand deliars, and instructing his heirs so take care of him as long as he lived. Mr. Smith has been an immate of the Morrison househeld, and has been treated as one of the family.

The Society Four Hundred. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "An

Eminent Sailroad Lawyer," in your issue of Dec. 24, cavils at the mention of certain names in Once a Week's list of people in society. These names have been known in New York for half a century or more, and in the case of the Delafields and the De Rhama, were synonyms for respectability and social prominence when the Van-derbilts, Roosevelts, Goelets, and the Asters were of ne count whatever.

The Delatioid family is one of the eldest in the city People now living can remember the late Dr. Edward Delafield and the funeral of the three brothern Joseph Henry, and Bufus Deladeld, two of whom were twins Henry, and Reins Deladeld, two of whom were twins and who all expired within a few hours of each other and were buried at the same time from Trinity Church life. Henry Farish, who was a Miss Deladield, was a leader in society during her outire life, and life. Joseph Deladield, a daughter of the first Maiurin Livingston, was a woman distinguished for all womanly virtues and graces, as well as for unusual map tai culture. Fages might be filled with biographies of distinguished Deladielda, not to knew whom argues one self anknown Deladielda, not to knew whom argues one self anknown Deladielda, not to knew whom argues one self anknown Deladielda.

ad coltura. Fayes might be filled with biographies of distinguished Deladelda not to knew whom argues one-self unknown.

Almost the same thing may be written of the late Henry Casimir De Rham and his descendants, of whom Charles De Rham is one. Connected with the Moeres, the Majera the Van Remestaera, and many other well-known families, the name alone would be a passport is social recognition in any part of the world, as the founder of the family was eff wise sciraction, and of nellitic consideration in his own country.

It is consideration in his own country and that he is an analysis of the families, the self-known rainroad lawyer quested in your excellent paper must have been either in long clothes or living in profound obscurity. Mr. Bend was a leader of germans in the most exclusive circles, and as well known as Col. Delancey Rame. He married Miss Tewnsend, a daughter of the late Issae Townsend, who inherited a large fortune from her father.

As for Frank Riggs, S. H. Olin, and C. G. Peters, they are as wall known in this city as Abram B. Hewitt. Mr. Riggs is a new basis of the part of the control of the late issue Townsend, who inherited a large fortune from her father.

He Transfuther was also Elisha Riggs, one of the old merchant princes of New York, who occupied his own house in the Bowling Green when Canal street was the city's northern limit.

Mr. Stephen Henry Ofin is no promosposed a society and

house in the Eowling Green when Canas arrest was tor city's northern limit.

Mr. Stephen Henry Ofin is so promonoed a society and club man that a smill ecomes to one's lips at the idea of questioning his claim to a place on the list of special marnates. His father was President of Wesleyan University and his mother was Miss Julia Lynch. His taleants and socomplishmenta apart from his maniness and good looks, have made him a favorite among men a less than among women.

Mr. Chartes G. Faters is a well-known stock broker and hunting men. He is son of Dr. John C. Petera and his mother, who was Miss Georgie liselling, still retains he astry attractiveness. mother, was was star toorge meaning star research at a carry attractiveness.

Of Sin John Agar, it is true, less is known, as he is comparatively a stranger in this city, his family being of New Orienne. His pleasantness and many good qualitative or the star of the star

Chleago Greek.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: In a re-cess criticism of Robert Browning's poetry by the Rev. Dayid Swing of Chesgo, occurs the following sentance: "His (Browning's) whose intellectual cosmon is great and beautiful of chass." Carry with it the of chass." Carry with it the dean of edge, regularity, and symmutocal arrangement? Is not chass the vary opposite of counce? And if a man's whole intellect is cosmical, how san a part of it. It can't.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can a man ensistently tend bar and be a Christian at the same Why, certainly. Why not?

Christianity and Barkeepers,

Coals of Fire. From Mr. Singerty's Record.

The Record has received, through the kindness of the Hen S. J. Randall Volume IXIL of the efficial reserts of the Union and Cenfedarate armies during the war of the rebelien.

And must one of the leading journals of the Alm must can be the presenting pour and the respectable city of Boston the Boston Straid, be added to the list of nowspaper pirates which print articles from other papers as their own, the name not being so? This performance that we notice in the case of the Riverdir in a their from Yan Sur. Perhaps other journals.

FRANCE AND THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

We Get an Ally in Our Protests Against

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The lobster is in dustriously edging to the front with the mackerel, the halibut, and the cod in the fishery contention. Minister Goblet's pledge just given in the French Senate, during the discusslop of Newfoundland's balt law, that the Government would at once open negotiations for the suppression of the British lobster camping factories on the French shore, shows that be understands the virtues of retaliation The aggression of which Admiral Véron had

emplained was that a Newfoundland statute

recently passed prohibits the sale of balt to

fishermen. Our countrymen are also included in this prohibition, which applies to are allowed to buy balt in Newfoundland as elsewhere onliaking out the license provided for under the modus vicends. Among the first censes issued last spring were those granted by the Newfoundland Government at Fortune Bay, and during the summer the Gloucester Bay, and during the summer the Gloucester schooner Ambrose H. Knight was seized on the charge of selling to the French fishermen at St. Pierre a portion of the bait which she berself had procured at Fortune Bay under her license. Some time later Magistrate O'Reilly at St. John's fined the Captains of the French bankers Virginia and Amazon \$200 each, besides confincating the schooners for violating the bait act. The case of the French fishermen is quite different from that of our own. France has always prided herself on keeping up her fishing interests in and near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which originally formed a large part of the importance attached to her possessions on that coast, and which she no less jealously guarded after Canada was conquered by Great portance attached to her possessions on that coust, and which she no less jealously guarded after Canada was conquered by Great Britain. She has given large bounties to her Britain. She has given large bounties to her Isluermen; and it has been found of late years that these bounties actually enabled the French Isluermen to seil their catch for less than the cost of taking it. relying on the subsidy alone for remuneration. The effect of this competition has been particularly seen in the markets of Spain, Portugal, and northern Italy, from which the Canadians have been in large measure driven. The protest of Newfoundland was against this system of bounties; but the reply of France was that she must be her own judge of the propriety of the amount she chose to give. The Newfoundland Legislature then proceeded to exercise a pressure on the French by prohibiting the expert of bait except through a license from the Government for that purpose. At the same time it was understood that if the French should abandon their bounties on fish sent to foreign markets in competition with Canadian, this prohibition would be repealed.

When the first bait law of Newfoundland was passed, about two years ago, the British Government would not sanction it. This refusal at first caused great excitement in the colony; but when it was learned that the immediate objection turned upon the fact that the French had gone to great expense in preparing for that season's lishing, there was less indignation, and another bill was enacted, the effect of

but when it was learned that the immediate objection turned upon the fact that the French had gone to great expense in preparing for that season's fishing, there was less indignation, and another bill was enacted, the effect of which was to give longer notice. This bill was not disallowed. Very promptly, therefore, the French fishing constituencies protested against this new bait prohibition, and M. Flourens, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised to give the matter his attention. Diplomatic correspondence did not avail to prevent the setzures already spoken of, and now accordingly, with a view to the fishing season of 1889. France is disposed to try a new policy, that of preventing the British from longer occupying with their lobster-canning factories portions of the shore set apart for the uses of the French fishermen. This privilege has hitherto heen conceded in a neighborly spirit, but the French begin to think that hospitalities should not be all on one side. The British Foreign Office now has in prospect a fishery controversy to carry on with France simultaneously with our own.

THE SUN'S GREAT NEW STORIES. Hunger for Their Perusal Leads an Estees ed Contemporary to Picture Their Merits,

From the Jersey City Berald. THE SUN is a wonderful paper. It stope at the great literary sea. As they would not submit to any the great literary sea. As they would not submit to anycoy network, Tun Sux has just harpooned two leviathans, H. Bider Haggard, author of "She," and Robert
Louis Stevenson, werld famed as the creator of "Dr.
Jekyll and Mr. Hyds."

The harpoon used on Stevenson was a \$10,000 check,
and the one on Haggard we presume was equally
heavy. Haggard, in return, will pass over to Tun Sux
his account of that owen of Sixty Cleonatra, who stood

his account of that queen of flirts, Cleopatra, who stood his account of that queen of first, Cleopatra, who stood only feur feet in her stockings, and yet captured Marc Antepy, who flung a nation away to beak in her smiles. With his peculiar way fer illuminating and embellishing, we have hardly a doubt that Haggard's "Gleopatra" will prove itself one of the most fascinating steries of

modern times.

As for Stevenson's letters describing the archipelagoes of the South Pacific, among which he is now craising on his yacht, who that has read anything from the pen of Mr. Stevenson would forego the forthcon feast, as it will be served up shortly in the column Tax Sux: Tax Sux is greater than it knews. Prom the Atlanta Constitution. The growth of the literary side of journalism is ama-

the right to print exclusively his new story, "Cleopa tra," in America, and has just paid Robert Louis Steven son \$10,000 to make trips through the southern archi-pelago and write letters to Tax Sux. The newspaper is daily supplanting the magazine.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

A Sort of Clearing House for All Beman ed as a Cure of Evils. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This city s honeycombed with charitable societies. There is no place in the country where such vast sums of money are

expended in the effert to do good, but there is no other city in which the effort so often miscarries. Here is a specimen case. An English woman and her husband, cultivated people, found themselves with noth. ing to do and almost pennilem. The wife, attracted by the name, came to the Working Women's Society in search of employment, bringing with her beautiful examples of hand sewing.

As that society has no means of getting employment, a list obtained from the Charity Organization Society of occieties that undertake to get employment is kept for

unnecessary.

The Feather Workers' Union has opened a book of registry, where it hopes to perform some such service for the members of its own trade out of work. But it is in the sewing trade that there is the greatest need of some central point, both for the benealt of the employer and the employed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. Difference in Raw Material. "Pa," inquired Bobby, "are all the people

"Yes, ven," replied his father, who was reading.
"And is everybody made of the same kind?" continued Bothy. "No. no; some of them are made of the cheapest kind of dust to be had." Bad for the Baby and the Old Man.

Caller (to hostess)—So that is your dear little sur-your-old girl, is it, Mrs. Hendricks? What a levely child; and she so resembles you

Mrs. Hendricks—Yes, nome people say that she is like
me in every— Mabel, stop pulling your little broth-A Slight Improvement.

Young man." said the conductor. "tobacc chewing is not allowed in the ladies' car."

"I am not chewing tobacco," replied the young man, with some severity; "I am chewing gum."

"Well for Heaven's sake," mad the conductor, pulling one com his pocket his box of Old Comfort, "here, take a cliew of tobacco." Buncient in Table Etiquette

Uncle 'Rastus (at dinner)—Lem. you young reskil, take yo' feet offee de corner ob de table.

Aunt Dinah-Yea an' I desie to goodness ef he yair
eatin chicken broff from de and ob de spoon stid e
from de side. When you growf a Lem. eberybody'
take yo' fur a low down niggah
manners larned to him.

An Achievement for Chicago, From America.

Mrs. Mushroom-So Coquelin is really coming a fra Champignon—I do not regret it. He comes at a vary opportune time.

Hrs. Mushroom—In what respect!

Mrs. Champignon—He will find me propered. I have just learned how to pressure he hame without look-

RECEIVED INTO THE CATHOLIC CRURCH Madamo de Pontentillat, Sister of Mrs. Wil-

Madame Gaston de Fontenilliat, sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, was formally received into the Roman Cathelic church on last Sunday afternoon. At 4 o'clock on that day a carriage containing M. Gaston de Fontenillian and his wife drove up to the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, on Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Father Doenan, the chaplain, was waiting for them in the beautiful little chapel, together with several of the sisters connected with the institution. Madame de Fontenilliat stood before the chancel rail during the ceremony of baptism, and her husband stood a short distance away. After the ceremony they drove back to their hotel—the Lenox—at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street. On Monday night they aguin visited the chapel, and Madame Fon-tentilist made her first communion. A number of other persons, including Mr. and Mrs. Burke Cockran and Gen. Martin McMahon and

his daughters, were present, but none of them knew the bandsome young woman who appeared to be so devout. Mme, de Fontenillat was an Episcopalian when she married. Her maiden name was Miss Minnie Smith, and she came originally from Virginia. She was well known in New York society, and was a belle for several seasons. She met her husband at the house of her aunt, Mrs. De Forrest, in Paris, in the summer of 1887. She was married in December of the same year. She had been entreated to join the Roman Catholic Church by her husband's family before the marriage, but declined to do so an the ground that religion was too serious a matter to be changed so lightly. She promised, however, to study the Roman Catholic religion. A special dispensation was procured for the marriage, and the ceremony was performed in the vestry of a church in Paris. She, not being a Roman Catholic, could not be married within the church proper, nor could the officiating priest wear his robes.

Six months ago M. Gaston de Fontenillist and his young wise came to New York, and recently madame went to the ladies of the Sacred Heart and expressed her desire to join the church. She called a number of times to get instruction in the faith, and one of the sisters was appointed by the Mother Superior to look after her especially.

M. Gaston de Fontenilliat is a younger son of of 1887. She was married in December of the

instruction in the faith, and one of the sisters was appointed by the Mother Superior to look after her especially.

M. Gaston de Fontenilliat is a younger son of the Count de Fontenilliat, and belongs to the old nobility of France. His father's chateau is in Normandy. His mother, who is dead, was the daughter of Graf von Adlerberg, a Russian nobleman. Her mother was Princeas Tour et Taxis of Bavaria. M. Gaston de Fontenilliat has two brothers. The eldest son is the Vicomts de Fontenilliat, and the other is Baron de Fontenilliat. The latter is at present in New York. He also married an American, Mrs. Field, a widow of Philadelphia. When the father dies M. Gaston will become Baron, and the present Baron will become Vicomte. The three sons have been officers in the French army, and the Vicomte still remains one. The other two resigned, but are still officers in the sense that they would be called upon to act as such in case of war. M. Gaston is a very young man, with light hair and moustache. He is tall and well formed. He is at present learning the American way of doing business, under the supervision of S. Morris Pryor, the broker. He said yesterday that he did not know whether he would remain in this country or not. His wife is the youngest of four sisters. Mrs. Tiffany, formerly Misa Yanga, is one of them. The only unmarried sister is Miss Armide Smith.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The hamfatters have not yet been interviewed on the rubject of treating foreign actors like the Chinese by by shutting them out of this country, but whoever goes among them will find nearly every American min and variety man red hot for the proposed law. Of late the variety companies have been filling up with English men and women at a great rate. They come from the London concert halls, and they succeed here because they bring ever songs and acts that are more popular than those that are written or invented here. A great many persons think they are better actors than our own variety folks. One of the most successful of these con neys who has been here during the season is a young woman who makes up as a young married woman with a baby in her arms and who holds the baby out to the nce and sings:

"Wait till you get one of these-Wait till you get a baby. Wait till you get one of these; Then you'll be happy—maybe."

Part of the play is to get up a pretended quarrel with the orchestra leader, which gives her a chance to say several broad and coarse things that nightly please the audiences in the cheaper theatres. Finally she throws her baby into the middle assis of the orchestra section and bows herself off the stage. These cockney variety actors are nearly all coarse and valgar, but they easily get ood engagements, because they are clever at the

In all probability the most modest club in town is the Authors -copecially when one considers its fame. The authors are few in number, pay very small fees, and in-habit only two modest rooms in a house of no preten-sions at all. But they are joily fellows, and they have joily times whenever they meet, which is twice every mosth. Then the pictures are dusted, the punch bowl and tray of pizes and cigarettes are set out, and the rear one of the two rooms is growded with two long dinner cables on which unrestantions fare is exceed to be tables on which unpretentions fare is enceed to b deintily attacked by a score or two of men who talk a great deal more than they eat. Edmund C. Stedman is a sort of dean among the authors and though he has rear hair and talks of having been a journalist men here is his junior.

Rossell Harrison, son of the President elect, is no stranger to this town. He is an influential owner in a Western silver mine, and is sarticularly well known at the Assay Office in Well street. Now that his father is the Assay Office in Wall street. Now that his father is to have the eyes of the nation upon him for four years, and as young Harrises has been the envey extraordinary to big political lights in New York, it is perhaps well to say that when you meet a young man with cherobic pronortions, with dark hair and even, and an exceedingly fair face, and a meustache that most girts adors, imagine that is young Harrison. If he raises his hat and shows a particularly beld head, and he is not much ever 50, bet on it.

On Forty-second street, yesterday, a stylishly-dressed lady met a blind old beggar who was hobbling along to the corner at which he sits with a little tin sign bearing the inscription "I am blind" around his neck. She ac-cessed him, learned where he was going, linked arms with him, guided him safely across the streets, talked cheerily as they walked, and when she parted from him gave him reason to know that the day was merry Chi

Stay in Town Next Summer and be Healthy. According to Dr. Lucy M. Hall, who lectured resterday afternoon before the Academy of Anthro sology in Cooper Union on "Sanitation in the Country." the average farm house isn't the healthful place that it is supposed to be by the people who pour out of the crowded cities in the summer. Dr. Hall had examined more than 150 country houses, east and west, and had found that disease and death lurked within many a vine-dad and moss covered cottage because simple hyzienic laws were violated. Home of the critis she referred to were improper drainage, uncounted cellars, failure to ventilate sleeping apartmenta exclusion of light, too much shade about the house, and the improper disposal of kitchen refuse.

In Battle Array. See, as they form, the brigade of Republican spell

Fully caparisoned, perfect in arms and equipment Belted with cartridges, loaded check up to the mus see how they aroush as they form in the edge of the ich like the tiger that pants as he waits in the

Red-lipped and white-teethed, and hot with his hunger What! a brigade? It is more. Better call it an army Aye, and no small one, when hundreds of the

counted. eaders ? It has them, its time-loughened resolute warleaders as keen on the scent as the bloodhound or panther, ders far sighted as high-soaring eagles or vultures. caders who often have conquered the Kingdon

Spoildom. Amply refreshing themselves for the toll of the struggle. ening also their numerous hociers and he see the Postmaster battalions and regiments forming. State by State furnishing freely and fully its quots.

See, too, the Custom-house gunners, the heavy artillery. Burnishing brightly their pieces, and filling their cals, see, too, the consular cavalry, active and eager Guarding the flanks of the sharpshooting seekers for

What are they here for! Let Planagan speak for the

"What are we here for! We're here for the offices."
Who shall dany them! What barrier stop them a
hinder! inrely no manner of frail civil service defences.

hinese reform will be seen swept away by their onset Menjamin. Then will-base prove that the spells must belong to the

JOHN G. CALHOUN'S HOMESTEAN Gov. Richardson Votees the Bill Accepting It as a Gift to the State.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26 .- The announcement that the Governor has applied the pocket veto te the now famous Ciemson Bequest bill has ereated a commotion all over the State. T.G. Clemson, who married into the family of John C. Calhoun, bequeathed the Calhoun homestead in Ocones county to the State for an agri cultural college. Miss Isabel Lee of New York. great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun. tested the will, and the United States Ofrcuit Court granted an injunction restraining the executors from carrying out its provisions

cuit Court granted an injunction restraining the executors from carrying out its provisions. In spite of this, the Legislature passed an act accepting the gift, and this is the act that the tovernor has vetoed. In an interview to-day dow, Richardson, said he advocated all the education possible, especially of the whites.

We have a great burden to bear in reducing the illiteracy of the race foreign to our own, he said. "All aid is directed to the benefit of that race for whose unlightenment we already tax ourselves heavily. Consequently any increase in the facilities for educating the white youth addresses itself to my warmest support, and it would be the height of unwided on on upart to limit the facilities for educating our own race, but the end desired must be attained in a proper way. The policy of accepting the Clemson bequest at any time would be a matter of grave doubt, but to accept it at this time when the transfer of the realty has been especially forbidden by one of the highest courte in the country, would place fouth Carolina in the unenviable position of opposing her acversignity to the determination of the possible rights of a clizen by the courts of the country when there is no necessity for such faste. The postponement of a determination of the matter cannot be injurioual it cannot affect hurtfully the cause of Missu Lee, the great granddaughter of Calhoun, whose whole life was devoted to South Carolina and who was one of the towering three who made the states of Massachusetts. Rentucky, and South Carolina so noted in American history. It could not detract from the rights of the State, even were there an imperative requirement that the device should be accepted immediately, since it has become a practical impossibility to act under the restraining order of the Governor has caused much agitation. In many of the super counties of the State the acceptance of the Clemson bequest was made an issue in the late election, not many legislators were forced to support the bill against their better judgment

NEW LAID EGGS NO BETTER THAN THESE

Some of Mr. Hanke's 35,000 Bozen Preserved Six Months in Cold Storage. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

TRENTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—Mr. Joseph Hanke is a big man in this town. Walk about a bit. Who owns the big flouring mill near the depot? Hanke? Whose extensive drain pipe works are those puffing away a piece down the road? Hanke's! And the flourishing general store on Broadway? Hanke's! The elevator, and the ice house, and the vinevards, and the orchards, and the farms, all large and magnificently conditioned. Hanke's! Until recently he owned the Trenton coal mine, but has gold it. And there are half a dozen big farms around Carlyle also his. Financial glory is not all, either, for he is Trenton's Mayor and one of Clinton county's supervisors. This seems quite enough to satisfy any man and keep him husting, yet on top of all Mr. Hanke owns \$5,000 dozen eggs.

"We began collecting eggs," said Mr. Philip Simons, who sots as manager of Mr. Hanke's egg enterprise. "last June, and continued it until a few days ago. One team went out every day and covered the county pretty well, but did not go outside of it. They are kept by the new method of cold storage. It has been shown over and over again, that in a temperature of about 40°, eggs, with a little care, can be preserved almost indefinitely and retain a sweet and natural condition. None of the other methods, such as pickling, liming, salting, make this possible, Mr. Hanke had an ice house, and, after investigating the matter, built a cold storage house, confident the scheme was a good one."

house, and, after investigating the matter, built a cold storage house, confident the scheme was a good one."

The combined ice and cold storage house is at the southwestern edge of the town. Mr. Hanke has here constructed a gigantic reservoir from which he gets his ice supply in winter. He has stocked it with several choice varieties of fish, and occasionally varies business cares with piscatorial relaxation. The cold storage room is about 40 feet square and 20 feet high. In it is a solid array of filled egg cases, it is pitch dark, and the only novelity possible is to go in with a lighted candle and peer curiously at the spread of the ends of a tier of egg cases, marked in pencil with the date when they were filled." When the eggs come in, said Mr. Simons, "When the eggs come in, said Mr. Simons, "they are candled to show up the bad caes, and when any are sent away they are again candled to make sure none have changed. This I do myself, and the slightest speck condemns the egg. From time to time the eggs are turned a little, and that is all. The result is surprising. The eggs packed, last June are as good now as though only a day old. They have not lost weight, the albumen and yolk do not show the slightest change from perfect health, and there is no odor."

"When do you intend to ship them?"

"Three cars of cases were sent to Fittsburgh a few days ago, and I suppose a shipment will soon be made to New York. The mild weather has tended to keep prices down. We paid from sight cents to ten cents a dozen last summer, so if all goes right Mr. Hanke's experiment will pay."

NBEAMS.

-Mary Fitzgerald, now in prison in Philidelphia for picking the pecket of a well-to-do rentle nam is said to be the oldest smoak thief in the United tates. She is 80 years old, and since she was 10 has een a thief. She was a convict before she was 12 and in recent years has not been out of tall for more that

-Mayor J. H. Stine of Washington is

making a collection of branches from trees that grewen great battle fields of the war of the rebellion. He has just received from a friend in Virginia cedar from Mine Run, pine from Chancellorsville, cedar from Hancock's winter quarters in 1883-4, and; cedar from -Dan Langley, a Georgia moonshiner, was tried and convicted two months ago. At the trial he told the Judge that he was to be married in a little ever a month, and the Judge therefore sentenced him to imprisonment for just one month. He was thus able to quit

jetionment ter just one month. He was thus able to quit jail on a Monday, and start for his home in Gerton county, where he was to be married on the following whencaday. He was so thankful for the light sentance that he premised to send the Judge a gallon of the best meenshine whiskey to be get.

— Liverpool, England, needed an additional water sunty, and water supply, and the Government went into Wales, seventy miles away, and bought a large valley, includ-ing the village of Lianwyddyn. This valley is now being filled with a body of water five miles long and sighty four foot deep. It is understood that all the houses, the church, two chapels, tavers, and Post Office remain as they were, and are gradually being submerged under the collecting water that pours into the valley. A new

village has been built near by, and all the Lianwyddynn -Sheep raisers in Lincoln county, Nevada —Sheep raisers in Lincoln county, Nevada, have been much troubled this fall by wildcats. They appeared in the vicinity of Fische and Bristol several weeks ago in droves, and, before the farmers thought of any organised resistance, did great damags. One man lost sixty-five head of sheep, another fifty, and another seventy-five. There seems to be two kinds of onts one small and gray, the other larger and yallow and white. They are hard to get a short at, do their work in the night, and it takes a mighty good dog to kill one. The farmers are using poison with considerable success.

—An engineer on the Danville Railway, headway, headway,

farmers are using poison with considerable success.

—An engineer on the Danville Railway, between Danville and Springfield, III, has a cat that love railroading. For saveril years the cat has jearneyed with the engineer on his regular runs, usually sitting in the cab window before its master. Sometimes in fine weather it strella out on the pilet, and list there for hours at a stretch, blinking at the dogs that bark as the train thunders by. Sometimes it climbs to the top at the sand box, and sits there undisturbed by the shrisk of the whistle or the clang of the bell. The cat used to belong to the outjuner's wire, who is dead, and he wouldn't part with it for love or money. The engine has had good luck ever since the cat attached itself to it and the train hands think that it is a mascot.

and the train hands think that it is a mason -Little Jerry Davis, a Georgia boy, had lets of fun with a buzzard a while ago. He found a number of the birds feeding on a dead about, and there apon making a trap and buiting it with the sheep goe captured one. He took off his shirt and put it of the buzzard, cutting off the alcoves and slicking the bird's wings through the arm holes. Then he sewed the shirt firmly around the bunnard's body, leaving the tail of the garment uncommed. This done he liberated the hird who dapped its wings and flew away, the shirt depring to the beautiful depring to the shirt depring n the breeze. A flock of crows mw the strange en e

in the air and attacked it flercely. Two or three day afterward little Jerry found the poor burnard a mile away, haddled equinst a tree and dead. —Not to be behind the sunny South that often sends us contipodes in burches of banance, and suakes in fruit crates, this city has began sending scake. suakes in fruit crates, this city has begun sending stakes to the South. Any way that is what the Jeursal of Sunford, Fin., mays, for it prints that a firm there in opening a best of goods from this city "found at the bottom a Yankes and the suake, which measured 5 feet 8 inches. His makeship assumed to realize he was in a strange country, and made no effort to atrike any one. J. W. Weitington measured itself him, and in a few moments had the visitor by the back of the nack, with his mouth priced open, to show that he was perfectly harmless. Just what species of the stake family this new comer was no one scomed to know."